

sweetened the loss of country, houses and friends to Ovid in his exile,—he felt the riches of his mind to be beyond the reach of Caesar's malice. So that princely philosopher Bias, when he lost his city and was put to flight, when asked by his fellow fugitives why he had brought nothing with him, replied—"I carry all my treasures with me"—meaning his wisdom and virtues. It argued a rich mind in Socrates when walking through a market and beholding every variety of desirable commodity, upon being asked his judgment concerning them, replied—"they teach me how many things I do not want." But it argued a still richer mind in the disciples to say in worse circumstances—"Having nothing—yet possessing all things." Though they were cast out of all, not all their enemies combined could cast anything of this all out of them. Beyond this no one can go—unto it in principle, all must attain, to avoid a destiny of misery and attain one of happiness, for it is a condition inwrought in the nature of things. Its apparent difficulty is in the corrupted imagination formed upon perverted principles—its essentiality is involved in the simplest and first elements of the consciousness of every innocent and happy nature in the universe.

ELIHU.

To the Editor of the Polynesian:

DEAR SIR: There are several points in the letter of Dr. R. W. Wood, which appeared in your paper simultaneously with the report of the case of Wood vs. Stark, that a sense of duty to myself and to H. Sea, Esq., impels me to notice.

In the first paragraph of that communication the following occurs: "Which report, I observe, has been made up by J. R. Jasper, Esq., counsel for the defendant." I am at a loss to determine what induced the doctor thus unceremoniously and in this connection to trumpet forth my name, unless it was to convey the impression that I was ambitious to see my name in print, and had officiously reported the case for that purpose.

Let the public should be led to such an inference, in the absence of anything to the contrary from myself, I wish to say that no such motive influenced me in preparing the report; nor indeed should I have made it, but at the special request of yourself and some other of my friends, who thought the case sufficiently important to justify a report of it to the public. But for this, I should never have thought of reporting it. I have long since ceased to be ambitious of newspaper notoriety. Time has been when I looked forward with impatience to the appearance of my name in public prints, under circumstances and in connections of which I had cause to be proud. But that time in my history has passed away, and nothing but a sense of duty to myself, or a desire to subserve some purpose of practical utility, could induce me now to trouble the public with the productions of my pen.

Thus much as regards myself. As regards H. Sea, Esq., the doctor has as follows:—"I only knew that the sheriff had assumed the control of all the uncollected rents, &c., accruing from the first of April to the ninth of June, the date of the lease, to apply to the same execution, &c." I cannot conceive how the existence of a fact can be known when the fact really has no existence. It is possible to know that a fact might exist, or could or would, upon a certain contingency, exist. But to know a fact to exist that really has no existence, is really beyond my comprehension. It is strange! passing strange! Yet this is precisely what is alleged in the above quotation. The doctor declares that he "knew" that the sheriff had at his disposal all the rents from the 1st of April to the 9th June, &c., when really no such fact existed, as the record of the court and the testimony of Mr. Smith in the case abundantly shows.

By far the larger amount garnished by Mr. Sea for the payment of the \$700, of which the doctor speaks, and which he says he "knew" to be at the sheriff's "disposal," prior to the 9th of June, was in the hands of Messrs. E. & H. Grimes, say \$450. This sum the Messrs. Grimes would not pay to the sheriff, though seized by him, in consequence of Mr. Wm. Ladd having demanded it in the name of Ladd & Co., and forbid its payment to any but themselves. Thus it appears that though all the rents were at the sheriff's "disposal" prior to the 9th of June, he was not allowed to dispose of them till at least one month after that period. It was in reference to this sum that Mr. Smith testifies Ladd & Co., were in correspondence with the Messrs. Grimes on the 8th day of June, only one day before the date of the lease.

On the 6th of July, nearly one month after the date of the lease, Messrs. E. & H. Grimes were cited to appear (as the record of the court will show) before his Honor, Judge Andrews, and show cause why they should not pay over that sum to the sheriff. Then, and not till then, did the fact exist, that the rents, or the larger part of them were at the sheriff's "disposal." Not existing before, it could not be known to exist.

In regard to the statement, that the sheriff had "notified Mr. Ladd that he was about to attach the lower room of the warehouse, that this room was all he wanted, &c.," I am both authorized and requested by Mr. Sea, to state that no communication of the kind was ever made by him to Mr. Ladd. One other point and I have done. The doctor,

speaking of the existence of executions, attachments, &c., says:—"Nor was I able to find any notice, advertisement, execution, &c., other than the one alluded to, which I was led to believe had been satisfied," &c. This may be so; but it strikes me, that had he taken the trouble to call at the court room, the very place, the only proper place to apply for information on such subjects, he would have found that an execution at least, existed "other than the one alluded to," and "which he was led to believe had been fully satisfied."

The following is, however, more difficult to reconcile:—"And I believe no other was issued till the 30th of June, three weeks subsequent to the date of the lease."

By referring to the record of the court and the testimony of Mr. Sea, it will be seen that an execution "other than the one alluded to," existed on the 9th of June (the day the lease was made) and that on that day, between ten and twelve o'clock, A. M., a process of attachment or seizure was duly executed upon the property, and a writ served upon the person of Messrs. Ladd & Co. Yet the doctor says, "I believe no other was issued till the 30th of June."

He cannot certainly mean to convey the impression that Mr. Sea swore to the execution of a process on the 9th of June, when, in fact, no process or execution "other than the one alluded to," as he says he believes, "was issued till the 30th." Yet this is the fair inference from this assertion.

With Dr. Wood I seek no controversy; feelings that ought to be cherished between us forbid it. I do not object to his attempt at self-exculpation; but I do object to his doing it at the expense of innocent parties. Thus much I have felt it my duty to say in reply to him; beyond this I cannot be drawn into controversy on the subject.

Yours, &c.

J. ROBERT JASPER.

Honolulu, January 26, 1847.

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1847.

Commercial Statistics for the Ports of Honolulu and Lahaina, for 1846.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF HONOLULU—1846.

Nation.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schs.	Sloops.	Totl.
United States,	9	6	7	4	1	27
England,	1	3	3	2		9
France,		3	2	1		6
Hawaiian, from } foreign voyages, }	1	1	2			4
Russian,			1			1
Hamburg,			1			1
Chilian,			1			1
Bremen,			1			1
Mexican,			1			1
Swedish,			1			1
Ecuador,			1			1

Summary, 10 13 20 9 1 53

MEN OF WAR.

	1. battle.	Friga.	Corv.	Steam.	Schs.	Trans.	Totl.
England,	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
U. States,	1	1	1		1	1	5
France,	1	1				1	3
Denmark,	1						1

Summary, 2 4 4 1 3 3 17

WHALE SHIPS.

U. S. Fr.	Eng.	Brem.	Han.	Hano.	Prus.	Ditch.	Total.
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128 22 7 5 2 1 1 167

TOTAL ARRIVALS AT HONOLULU OF EACH NATION.

	Merchant.	M. of war.	Whalers.	Total.
United States,	27	5	128	160
English,	9	8	7	24
French,	6	3	22	30
Bremen,	1		5	6
Hamburg,	1		2	3
Sweden,	1			1
Chile,	1			1
Mexican,	1			1
Hawaiian,	4			4
Holland,			1	1
Prussian,			1	1
Hanoverian,			1	1
Ecuadorian,	1			1
Russian,	1			1

53 17 167 237

LAHAINA.

	Merchant.	Men of war.	Whalers.	Total.
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United States, 6 409 415

France, 1 1 6 8

England, 2 2 2

Prussia, 1 1 1

Hamburg, 4 4 4

Hanover, 1 1 1

Bremen, 6 6 6

Chile, 1 1 1

8 1 429 438

Both ports, 61 18 596 675

Manned by about 25,000 men.

Some of these vessels touched twice or oftener during the year, at Lahaina or Honolulu, or proceeded from one port to the other. The arrivals at Hilo, Hanalei, and several minor ports visited by whalers, are not given. They would swell the number to upwards of 700.

HONOLULU—1846.

Arrivals from.			
Liverpool,	2	London,	1
Oregon,	5	New York,	2
Salem,	1	Valparaiso,	5
Tahiti,	8	Pell's Island,	3
Boston,	5	Kamschatka,	1
Mazatlan,	4	Jeddo,	2
China,	4	San Blas,	2
Central America,	2	Marquesas,	2
Callao,	5	Acapulco,	1
Fanning's Island,	1	St. Catherine's,	1
California,	7	Newburyport,	1
Total.			65

Total, 65

China,	7	Kamschatka,	1
London,	1	Oregon,	4
Mazatlan,	4	Boston,	1
California,	13	New Bedford,	1
Tahiti,	7	Manila,	2
Valparaiso,	6	Pell's Island,	2
Sitka,	1	Cruise, (men of war)	2

Total, 52

DESERTERS.

At Honolulu, reported by the Harbor Master, for 1846, 168.

HAWAIIAN REGISTERED VESSELS.

Class.	Name.	Tons.	Registered Owner.
Bark	Don Quixote,	260	William Paty.
Brig	Euphemia,	133	Wm. H. Davis.
Schr.	Queen Kalama,	119	P. H. Treadway.
"	Kamehameha III.	116	Min. of the Interior.
"	Thomas Martin,	110	Jeremiah Martin.
Brig	Keoni Ana,	105	William Paty.
Schr.	Emilia,	96	M. Kekuonaoa.
"	Haalilio,	75	William Paty.
"	Piia,	63	Min. of the Interior.
"	Hooikaika,	50	"
"	Keahonui,	42	M. Kekauonohi.
"	Hope,	38	Ahsing.
"	Jane,	38	J. J. Halstead.
"	Chilian,	34	Thomas King.
"	Kinau,	31	Kaunuuohua.
"	Martha,	26	H. S. Swinton.
"	Hakaleleponi,	25	Kalama.
Sloop	Moku Ola,	21	Min. of the Interior.
Schr.	Star,	20	S. D. Barrows.
"	Lahaina,	16	Kahookano.
"	Maui,	10	Z. Kaauwai.
"	Maria,	10	Joaquim Armas.
Sloop	Waiohao,	8	John Kalili.
Schr.	Miriama,	7	Kahula.
"	Kuihelani,	7	Kekoa.
"	Haumea,	5	"
"	Pimoku,	5	Pupuko.
"	Niihoa,	5	J. Kekaulahao.

28 vessels, 1578 tons—estimated value \$73,000. In 1844, there were 15 vessels, 775 tons, estimated at \$41,000. Increase, 13 vessels, 803 tons, and \$32,000, in two years.

Statement of Imports, Exports, Duties, &c., at the port of Honolulu, Oahu, H. I., from January 1st to December 31st, 1846.

Description of Goods.	Grs. value, pr invoice.	Grs. amt. n't. exported.	Re-returned.	Return Duty.	Net consumption.	Net duties.
Goods paying 5 per cent. duties.	572,944 85	28,619 73	58,418 58	2,315 58	514,526 27	26,304 15
Spirits, wines, &c.,	8,398 56	24,828 05	1,907 16	9,351 44	6,491 40	15,476 61
Goods imported by Missions, consuls, &c. duty free.	5,896 15				5,896 15	
Goods im. by w. s. free under the \$200 provision.	11,142 68				11,142 68	

Estimate for spirits, &c., bonded—to be re-exported, 2,000 00 10,000 00 2,000 00 10,000 00

Total, \$598,382 24 53,447 78 62,325 74 21,667 02 536,055 50 31,780 76

HONOLULU, Dec. 31st, 1846. WILLIAM PATY, Collector General of Customs.

Statement of Imports, Receipts, &c., at the Custom House, Port of Honolulu, Oahu, H. I., for the years 1843, '44, '45, and '46.

Year.	Gross value imports.	Gross duties.	Re-exported.	Return duties.	Net consumption.	Net duties.	Transit duties.	Harbor dues.	Total net receipts.
1843,	223,383 38	6,701 84	66,618 17	1,670 41	156,565 21	5,270 74	249 31	2,958 33	8,468 38
1844,	350,357 12	10,326 13	60,054 06	1,501 34	289,969 77	8,979 13	411 50	4,881 83	14,263 56
1845,	546,941 72	21,563 94	67,010 93	2,099 82	471,319 78	19,465 12	734 01	4,890 83	25,189 96
1846,	598,382 24	53,447 78	62,325 74	21,667 02	536,056 50	31,780 76	30 56	4,705 32	36,506 64

HONOLULU, Dec. 31st, 1846. WILLIAM PATY, Collector General of Customs.

Exports from the Port of Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1846.

Foreign goods claiming drawback, \$62,325 74
Do " not claiming drawback, (estimated) 81,100 00

Hawaiian Produce.

300,000 lbs. sugar,	16,500 00
16,000 gallons molasses,	4,000 00
8,500 bbls. salt,	10,625 00
10,000 lbs. coffee,	1,500 00
10,000 lbs. arrow root,	400 00
35,000 goat skins,	7,000 00
2,000 bullock hides,	4,000 00
Mustard seed,	500 00
Brooms, mats, tapps, &c., &c.,	2,000 00
Supplies—salt and fresh beef, vegetables, &c., for seventeen ships of war, at \$4000 each,	68,000 00
Supplies for thirty-eight merchant vessels, at \$1000 each,	38,000 00
Supplies for one hundred and twelve whale ships, at \$400 each,	44,800 00
Add for whale ships touching outside, not included in the above,	20,000 00

\$763,950 74

Imports as per table, say \$598,382 24, imported directly from the following countries, viz.:

United States,	\$325,630 00
England,	116,929 00
China,	43,040 00
Valparaiso,	38,965 00
Columbia River,	23,101 00
California,	17,040 00
Hamburg,	4,474 00
Bremen,	4,069 00
Sidney,	1,870 00
Kamschatka,	1,087 00
Other countries, including oil, bone, &c., landed from whaleships,	22,186 00

\$598,382 00

WILLIAM PATY, Col. Gen. Customs.

HONOLULU, Dec. 31st, 1846.

The diminution of Transit duties for 1846, is owing to the fact, that in April the Legislative Council remitted the previous duty of 1 per cent. charged upon the transshipment of the products of the whale fishery. Had that duty been retained, it would have brought the Government at least \$1000 the past fall. No stronger argument can be offered for the facilities which our ports offer for whalers than the statistics showing the number that resort to them. We have taken some pains to inquire from respectable sources among them, and find that the usual grounds of complaint attributed to them against port charges are without foundation. The Government offer them every inducement to resort hither consistent with their duties to their own subjects, and the result has been highly favorable to the commercial interests of both parties. The whalers appreciate the friendly policy of the Government, and exert

themselves to maintain the laws. The order preserved is truly wonderful, when we reflect that twenty-five thousand sailors come on shore during the year, and in Honolulu they have free access to liquor shops.

For the information of the commercial world abroad, we give an abstract of the Hawaiian Laws respecting commerce.

Vessels arriving off the ports of entry to make the usual marine signal if they want a pilot.

The pilot will approach vessels to the windward, and present the health certificate to be signed by the captain. If the vessel is free from any contagion, the captain will hoist the white flag, otherwise he will hoist the yellow flag, and obey the direction of the pilot and health officer.

Passports must be exhibited to the Governor or collector by passengers before landing.

Masters of vessels allowing baggage to be landed, before compliance with the laws, are subject to a fine of \$500.

Masters of vessels on arriving at any of the ports of entry are required to deliver all letters to the collector of customs.

The commanding officer of any merchant vessel, immediately after coming to anchor at either of the legalised ports of entry, shall make known to the collector of customs the business upon which said vessel has come to his port—furnish him with a list of passengers, and deliver him a manifest of the cargo with which she is laden, containing marks and numbers and the names of those to whom consigned.

The Collector, at his discretion, and at the expense of any vessel, may provide an officer to be present on board said vessel during her discharge, to superintend the disembarkation, and see that no other or greater amount of merchandise be landed than is set forth in the permit.

All goods landed at any of the ports of these Islands, are subject to a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*.

The following are the only ports of entry at these Islands, viz.: for merchantmen, Honolulu, Oahu, and Lahaina, Maui; and for whalers, in addition thereto, Hilo, Hawaii, and Hanalei, Kauai.

Spirituous or fermented liquors landed at any of the ports of these Islands, are subject to the following duties, viz.: rum, gin, brandy, whiskey, &c., \$5 per gallon; wines, (except claret) liqueurs, cordials, &c., \$1 per gallon; claret wine, ale, porter, beer, cider, &c., &c., 50 cents per gallon.

Products of the whale fishery may be transhipped free from any charge of transit duty.

Whalers having complied with the laws, are entitled to receive at the custom house a "first permit," allowing them to land goods to an amount not exceeding \$200, duty free; but if they exceed that amount, they must take out a "second permit," upon which the usual (five per cent.) duties will be chargeable.

Permits to trade or barter, given to vessels engaged in the whale fishery, shall not include the sale, barter or disposition of spirituous liquors; but all such traffic on the part of the whalers shall be held to constitute them merchantmen, and subject them in all respects to the like duties.

Whalers landing goods to the amount of \$1000 become subject to the same charge as merchantmen.

Vessels landing goods upon which the duties have not been paid, are liable to seizure and confiscation. If any person commit an offence on shore, and the offender escape on board of any vessel, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of said vessel to surrender the suspected or culprit person to any officer of the police who demands his surrender on production of a legal warrant.

It shall not be lawful for any person on board of a vessel at anchor in the harbor of Honolulu,